

## Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM  
ESPIONAGE - R  
PERJURY

There are attached hereto the following documents and exhibits to be placed behind the file in this case.

✓ Photostatic copy of State Department Investigative File re Alger Hiss.

Photostatic copy of State Department Personnel File re Alger Hiss.

Photostatic copy of Pre-Trial Deposition of Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1948.

Photostatic copies of Four Sheets of Yellow-lined Paper, Allegedly Bearing Handwriting of Harry-Dexter White.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 74 through Qc 131.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69, referred to as the "Baltimore Documents" in Jaham case.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69 ("Baltimore Documents") with photostatic copies of Corresponding State Department Documents.

Two Sets of Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents."

Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents" together with Distribution Sheets for the Documents in State Department.

4772

Kisseloff-23769

Photostatic Copy of  
State Department  
Investigative File re  
Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-23770

Kisseloff-23771

The file on ALGER HISS

was reviewed on 1-47-49

by a representative of FBI

Jack S. Turtan  
(Name of Reviewer)

CHIEF OF BUREAU  
MAR 27 1942  
DEPT. OF STATE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/18/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/1, 2, 29, 31/41 1/10, 12/2, 12/4/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>12</b>
TITLE <b>ALGER HISS, Assistant to Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.</b>			CHARACTER <b>IN HA</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALGER HISS is employed as Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State. A Special Committee on Un-American Activities of Representatives, lists Mr. HISS as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. An informant advises that the name of Mr. HISS does not in fact appear in the active index of the organization, but that the name of his wife appears therein. Informants in the Department of State have no knowledge of Mr. HISS' activities. An informant who knew Mr. HISS while at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration stated that he and associates in the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were fellow travelers. An informant states he did not consider Mr. HISS a party to "left wing activities" in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. HISS in a recent statement stated that he has never been a member of the Communist Party, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or any organization advocating the overthrow of this government.

Kisseloff-23794

- 0 -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<i>Reviewed</i> <i>m. w. Kisseloff</i> <i>Mar. 2</i>
5 - Bureau		
2 - Washington Field		
Kisseloff-23794		



01-606

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated December 24, 1941  
(101-2668)

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

## I

### PERSONAL HISTORY

A. Personnel records in the Department of State indicate that ALGER HISS was born on November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland. He received an elementary and high school education in the Baltimore Public Schools and at Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1926 and an M.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1929. Mr. HISS is married to PHILICIA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, and resides at 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C. From October 1929, to October 1930, Mr. HISS was employed as secretary to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. From October 1930, to May 1933, Mr. HISS was associated in the practice of law, practicing in Boston, Massachusetts and New York, New York.

B. Personnel records indicate Mr. HISS from May 1933, to April 1935, was employed Assistant to the General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at a salary from \$6,000 to \$7,000 per annum. During a portion of this period, he was Legal Assistant to the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry, in which capacity he remained until August 1935. From August 1935 to August 1936, Mr. HISS was employed as Special Attorney, Office of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, at a salary ranging from \$6,000 to \$7,500 per annum. On September 1, 1936, he was appointed Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State at \$5,600 per annum. On June 1, 1939, this salary was increased to \$5,800 per annum. He is presently Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.

## III

### BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Kisseloff-23795

On the list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIER is Chairman, the following

101-606

Alger Hiss  
3415 Volta Place, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Legal Adviser,  
Department of State

\$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action."

III

Kisseloff-23796

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An Agent of this office contacted the Dies Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing Mr. HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General is the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the Dies Committee entitled, "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". This office was advised as of December 23, 1941, that no further information concerning Mr. HISS is in the possession of the Dies Committee. A subsequent inquiry was made at the office of the Dies Committee on January 10, 1942, at which time a representative of the Dies Committee advised that no further information has been received concerning Mr. HISS.

A source of information herein designated as T-1 advised this office the name ALGER HISS does not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, informant advised the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W., does appear in the active indices of that organization.

A source of information herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he has been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing has come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated that he is not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one time secretary to the

ate Associate Justice HOLLANDER, CHIEF JUSTICE HOLMES or the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it has been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

A source of information herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he is not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Taski Socialist".

Persons in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence appeared to know little concerning his activities.

Kisseloff-23797

A source of information herein designated as T-4, who resides in the neighborhood of 3415 Volta Place, N. W., stated she is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS, but is limited to infrequent conversation. Informant stated that she has observed no unusual activities at the HISS residence. T-4 stated that Mr. and Mrs. HISS are not very friendly, and the informant has for that reason never engaged in conversation that would indicate their political and economic philosophies.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, advised that she is well acquainted with Mr. HISS' brother, DONALD HISS and considers him to be a loyal citizen. Informant stated that ALGER HISS appears to be a peculiar individual and expressed an opinion that there may exist some difference in political opinions between the two brothers. The informant stated she had once heard a "rumor" concerning ALGER HISS, but refused to state the nature of this rumor, advising that it was only hearsay and that the source of information may not be

was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--My Country 'Tis of Thee in what those boys were doing."

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T-6 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period. Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-6 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "Demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases

100-000  
it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-6 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-6 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS is very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-6, it may be stated that T-6, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. This diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

"Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."

"Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."

"And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

Kisseloff-23799

"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a

golly, that's what they are doing.

"For instance: In the group were three lieutenants, Alger Hiss, Lee. These men, not Mr. Frank, brought their own choosing. I smile when appointments.. Alger Hiss gave order. Member of Congress even see Jerome might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'br some knowledge of agriculture, and viewpoint might have been able to p unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the Pre laws, administering them, are seized put forward their own half-baked id charitable to them. Some of them a to set one group against another, p are honest, but if so, why go to th plausible in disguising their motiv sensible men give them the benefit not say, what I've heard them say p run the Government' said one; 'bett it were run by the Government' cont ever and always 'down with the prof

Kisseloff-23800



they ran true to form. Pressman - fact and an opportunist at all times, made ment that he 'had been one of Jerome and therefore should be retained. He who was in reality a more dangerous person because not as obnoxious personally, his footing and became one of the law upon to go to the front - and how many serving on is a tribute to the young energy, plausibility and all around

"Let's take these three men one at a time. Alger Hiss. For months during 1934 the Munitions Investigation Committee - He worked on the 1934 amendments to directing his corps of hand-picked as the work of the Munitions Committee in the AAA office - many stenographers assisting, at a time when we were short. In fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over when February 1935 came, he managed to and work smoothly enough to leave in at the Capitol one of his trusted sub seemed, had impressed Chairman Nye - for that work. Few people knew how the group pressing for the inquiry. After Frank had never signed an opinion with

cluded more and more, provisions  
the land tenure system of the South  
difficulties were publicized through  
ations which sprang up in New York  
this and that; but the real crew  
e. Lawyers who never came closer  
ous of Harvard and Columbia, were  
ers in Arkansas."

furnished a copy of a letter from  
tension Work in Agriculture and H  
dated February 12, 1935, in whi

dissatisfaction that is being st  
s and sharecroppers against landl  
agitators, from organizations of  
encies. These agitators, never w  
eir life, and know little about a  
the impression from contracts f  
the Legal Division may be somew  
ganda that is appearing in the ne  
ortant in my judgment that the I  
red by much of this agitation whi  
relatively few."

of information herein designated  
e Agricultural Adjustment Admini  
employment there, stated that M  
persons requested to resign from  
Administration in the "purge" o



Informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned was not the case.

T-7 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

A source of information herein designated as T-8 furnished this office with a pamphlet entitled "Leninism-Lewisism", in which it is stated that the National Republic magazine has certified evidence concerning the Communist connection of LEE PRESSMAN.

A source of information herein designated as T-9 advised that members of the Communist Party on the West Coast referred to Mr. PRESSMAN as Comrade PRESSMAN. This same informant quoted a member of the Communist Party as saying "Comrade PRESSMAN goes to bat with anything we of the Communist Party want to know".

A source of information herein designated Kisseloff-23803 who professes to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understands certain New York Communists have a connection at the State Department through whom certain considerations can be received, but was unable

source of information herein designated as T-11, to be familiar with subversive activities among employees, advised that the name of ALGER HISS is informant.

source of information herein designated as T-12, files concerning subversive activities in the Columbia, advised that his files contained no information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the "purge".

January 17, 1942, Mr. HISS on invitation appeared and after being duly sworn, made the following statement, the original of which is being retained. Copies of this statement are being included in this report. Mr. HISS declined to return to the statement, stating that he saw no reason to do so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement as he had dictated it.

Kisseloff-23804

1 Agent G. D. King, Jr., and Stenographer Zona McArthur  
Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. King.

Are you Mr. Alger Hiss employed as an Assistant  
to the Advisor on Political Relations of the  
Department of State?

I am.

Mr. Hiss, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has  
been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United  
States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the  
employees of the Federal Government who are alleged  
members of subversive organizations or who advocate  
the overthrow of the Federal Government and report  
these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this  
interview today is to allow you an opportunity to  
answer questions regarding information which has  
been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
concerning alleged activity on your part. The  
questions I am about to ask you may be answered if  
you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity  
to include any statement which you feel is necessary  
to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy  
of the report of this investigation will be furnished  
to the agency which employs you. In order that the  
statement may have particular credence, you will be  
placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that

Kisseloff-23805

Not at all.

Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do  
you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing  
but the truth, so help you God?

It do.

Mr. Hiss, what is your present home address, please sir?

3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?

About five and one-half years, I think.

Mr. Hiss, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

I have not.

Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?

I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.

Mr. Hiss, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

I am not and never have been.

Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Kisseloff-23806

I have not and never have been.

Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?

Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.

Mr. Hiss, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?

I certainly have not. There is only one Government

and I want to overthrow and that is Hitler's.

Mr. Hiss, have you ever advocated democracy  
to our present form of Government?

I have not.

At this time, Mr. Hiss, you may have the opportunity  
of making any statement you deem pertinent to this  
inquiry you so desire.

Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement  
I can make is really a question. This all comes  
as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out  
what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have  
always been a staunch supporter of the Roosevelt  
administration ever since it came in.

As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then  
you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming  
later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed  
by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
was empowered by that Congress under that Law to  
investigate the employees of the Federal Government  
who are alleged members of subversive organizations.

It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself  
to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it  
was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution  
is laudable.

I am not at liberty to furnish you the information  
from the files. Kiss

But if you could give me some indication of what  
it was you had in mind, I would know what to address  
my statement to.

I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication  
is by the questions I have already asked you as to  
what the allegation could possibly be. That is all  
I am at liberty to furnish you.

As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the  
allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I

New York. My reason for co  
not to make money, but to b  
As a lawyer, I don't ascrib  
self-serving statements, bu  
specific kind of things you  
which it is not proper for  
don't know what to say that  
you in the way of a stateme

Q. Well, this is not a hearing  
voluntary interview, and th  
part of the investigative r  
there anything further you

A. I'd like to ask whether I a  
my immediate superior of th  
of the fact that you called

Q. That is entirely up to you.

Kisseloff-23808

- C L O S E D

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM  
ESPIONAGE - R  
PERJURY

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Kisseloff-23809

4772

# STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

IN THE CASE OF

ALGER HISS,  
Plaintiff

vs.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,  
Defendant

IN THE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

CIVIL NO. 4176

Baltimore, Maryland

November 17, 1948

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Fourth Day)

DEPOSITION OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (Continued)

4

Kisseloff-23810

OFFICE PHONE:  
SARATOGA 1490

LAFAYETTE P. TEMPLE, INC.  
COURT AND GENERAL REPORTERS  
EQUITABLE BUILDING  
BALTIMORE - 2, MD.



INDEX OF EXHIBITS

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6	Paper headed "Voluntary Report", date of completion, Jan. 6, 1938, date of mailing, Jan. 7, 1938.	
7	Paper headed "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo" -----	725
8	Batch of thirteen typewritten pages -----	726
9	Typewritten paper, "Europe, January 5", starting "Bullitt cabled from Paris" -----	726
10	Paper dated 1/7/38, starting "Reliable source reports" -----	726
11	Typewritten paper "Far East, January 22, Tsingtao", and three additional pages ----	727
12	Batch of papers, dated Feb. 7, 1938, "The Significance of the Establishment", etc. -----	727
13	Paper dated Feb. 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports" -----	727
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17	Paper, "Tokyo", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, signed "Grew" -----	729
18	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Wiley" --	729
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20	Paper headed "Gray, Peiping, dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed in typewriting "Lockhart" -----	730
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22	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages -----	730
23	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley" -----	731
24	Paper headed "Paris", dated Feb. 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages -----	731
25	Paper dated Feb. 15, 1938, in upper left-hand corner "Telegram sent", and signed "Hull".	

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29	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt" -----	733
30	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages -----	733
31	Paper headed "Austria, Germany", Feb. 16th, (no year date) -----	733
32	Paper headed "Special, Gray" in upper right-hand corner, dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Caldwell" -----	734
33	Paper, "Gray, Tokyo", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grev" -----	734
34	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert" -----	734
35	Paper, "Paris", Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt" -----	734
36	Paper dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German domination of Central Europe", signed by initials "F.B.S." -----	735
37	Paper, "London, No. 257", March 28th, (no year date), signed "Kennedy" -----	735

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40	Paper beginning March 28th, no year date, "Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome", not signed -----	736
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42	Paper headed "Far East", March 28th, (no year date), beginning "Grev, U. S. Ambassa- dor, Tokyo cabled" -----	736
43	Paper beginning "Rome, 77", March 29th, Noon, (no year date), signed "Phillips" ---	737
44	Paper headed March 29th, (no year date), beginning "Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled" -----	737
45	Paper, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., (no year date), signed "Biddle" -----	737
46	Paper headed "Japan", beginning with words "On March 30th", (no year date), "The Depart- ment cabled to the U.S. Legations at Costa Rica", not signed -----	737
47	Paper headed "England", beginning with words "On March 29th", (no year date), "Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, London, cabled", not signed -----	738

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Kisseloff-23814

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

ALGER HESS, :  
 :  
 Plaintiff :  
 :  
 vs. : CIVIL NO. 4176  
 :  
 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, :  
 :  
 Defendant :  
 :

Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1948

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(Afternoon Session)

APPEARANCES:

Messrs. Marlbury, Miller & Evans (by William I.  
Marlbury, Esq., Charles C. G. Evans, Esq., and Franklin O.  
Allen, Esq.) and

Messrs. Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean (by Harold  
Rosenwald, Esq.), on behalf of plaintiff.

Messrs. Semmes, Bowen & Semmes (by William D.  
Macmillan, Esq., and Richard F. Cleveland, Esq.), on

Kisseloff-23815

behalf of defendant.

-----  
Thereupon---

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

By Mr. Harbury:

MR. MACMILLAN: Let me say this, Mr. Harbury, that Mr. Chambers desires to make a statement at this time in connection with certain testimony that has been given by him heretofore in this deposition.

MR. HARBURY: Very well, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: In response to your request to produce papers from Mr. Hiss, I made a search, and I have certain papers in Mr. Hiss' handwriting and certain other papers.

In testifying from the beginning, I have faced two problems.

My first problem was to paralyze and destroy in so far as I was able the Communist conspiracy.

My second problem was to do no more injury than

necessary to the individuals involved in that operation.

I was particularly anxious, for reasons of friendship, and because Mr. Hiss is one of the most brilliant young men in the country, not to do injury more than necessary to Mr. Hiss.

Therefore, I have carefully avoided testifying to certain activities of Mr. Hiss at any place or any time heretofore.

I found when I looked at the papers which I had put by certain documents which I had forgotten I had put by. I thought I had destroyed them. I supposed that the documents I had put away were the handwriting specimens of Mr. Hiss. The documents I refer to reveal a kind of activity, the revelation of which is somewhat different from anything I have testified about before. I first saw those documents last Sunday evening. I first brought them to the attention of my counsel on Monday. I was incapable of deciding at that time whether or not to present them in evidence. My counsel very strongly urged me, in the nature of the case, that I had practically no other choice. But I left them on Monday not strongly convinced, but

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without having reached a decision. And I wanted until Tuesday to finally make up my mind. That is why I was unable to depose on Tuesday. The result of my turmoil, which is merely the last act of the turmoil that has been going on for a decade, was the decision to give you the material.

MR. MARBURY: May we have it, sir.

MR. MACMILLAN: There it is. (Indicating)

Let it be known that we have the original documents that Mr. Chambers has just referred to, and we also have had photostats taken thereof, because we don't want the originals to leave our possession. We are prepared, however, to leave with you a photostatic set of the various documents. We have not arranged them chronologically. And I see Mr. Cleveland is trying to do that now. It may take a little time to get them in some such order, or at least in such order that I assume that they ought to be marked in some way, the originals and also the photostats, so that they will be identified at least for future reference.

Shall I through the medium of the witness here

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place these documents before you, having them identified accordingly?

MR. HARBURY: If you have them identified, I think we are entitled to see them before they are put in evidence.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, I don't know whether you consider this being put in evidence or not. It would be hardly putting anything in evidence until you presented them at the time of trial.

MR. HARBURY: We asked you to produce them. I think we are entitled to examine them, and then if we want to put them in evidence we will, and if not, we will not. It is up to you. But I think we are entitled to examine them on the motion to produce.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

MR. CLEVELAND: Except for these, Mack, these are not really in response to the request to produce.

MR. HARBURY: Well, have you any objection to my looking at them?

MR. CLEVELAND: Oh, no.

MR. HARBURY: Before ---

MR. MACMILLAN: What we want to do is to have

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them marked in some way, so that if as and when you should want to ask Mr. Chambers anything about one, you would know which one you are referring to.

MR. HARBURY: That is all right.

MR. MACMILLAN: You see what I mean, because there are some papers here that have no particular dates as such.

Well, do you have any preference as to having them designated, Mr. Harbury?

MR. HARBURY: I don't know. I am not offering them. As I take it, you just want the stenographer ---

MR. MACMILLAN: To make a note of what we have.

MR. HARBURY: A note on the back.

MR. MACMILLAN: And also on the record that we hand you certain papers.

MR. HARBURY: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: Whether they will be admitted in evidence remains, of course, to be seen.

MR. HARBURY: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: But at least we are now presenting to you ---

MR. BARBURY: Are those originals that you are having marked?

MR. MACMILLAN: I am going to have them marked, the original marked and the photostat marked.

MR. BARBURY: I see.

MR. MACMILLAN: To be marked as one the counterpart of the other.

MR. BARBURY: I see.

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, the first paper I show you, Mr. Chambers, is a paper that starts with -- it is a memorandum, a small piece of paper marked M-28, isn't that right?

THE WITNESS: I think so, yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: And does it not start with the words "tel. from" -- it is "tel. fro." abbreviated -- from Mary Martin, widow of Hugh Martin.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: Formerly employed ---

THE WITNESS: That is an abbreviation for telegram.

MR. MACMILLAN: Just for identification purposes, beginning with that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: And ending with the sentence reading, "Remember Rubens while working for Hugh to strict if needed. Write Lib." I guess that is Library-- "Cong. Law Div." -- Division.

MR. EVANS: Why don't you just have them marked.

MR. MACMILLAN: I will start with that and have it marked. I will ask that that be marked No. 1.

(Paper identified as H-28, starting with the words "tel.pro." and ending with "Lib.Cong. Law Div.", marked, the original and photostat thereof, respectively, "Exhibit No. 1.")

#1

MR. MACMILLAN: And I suggest, Mr. McDONALD, that you take these and mark them correspondingly, 2, 3, 4, and so forth.

(Papers referred to marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, Exhibits Nos. 2, 3 and 4.)

2-3-4

MR. EVANS: With reference to No. 2, is there only one page of No. 2?

MR. MACMILLAN: There is no way that I can tell, frankly, which one was the sequence of the other.

I have not examined them that carefully to find out.  
They are not themselves numbered.

Suppose we have them marked before we begin.  
I think that is the only way you are going to keep them  
in order. Let us have them marked, can't we, in some way?

MR. CLEVELAND: Make sure that the dates are  
correct. There are some sheets that carry several dates,  
and then there would be an individual paper which has a  
date in between, and it is impossible to keep them  
absolutely chronologically.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, I would think that we  
could take, for instance, this paper that is headed  
"Voluntary Report", and then the next page "New Economic  
Organization of Manchukuo", and then there are thirteen  
separate pages, and have them marked in the record that  
that is what we present, and that would cover them.  
So that we are now presenting to you a paper writing  
headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6,  
1938," signed by Richard F. Boyce, American Consul.

MR. EVANS: Not signed. It is a typewritten  
memo.

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MR. MACMILLAN: Well, typewritten.

(Paper headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938" and signed by Richard F. Loyce, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 5.")

MR. MACMILLAN: That is the letter of transmittal for the whole business.

Here is a paper headed "Voluntary Report", there appearing in typewriting date of completion, January 6, 1938, and underneath, date of mailing, January 7, 1938.

(Paper headed "Voluntary Report", bearing in typewriting date of completion January 6, 1938 and underneath that, date of mailing, January 7, 1938, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 6.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, No. 7 is a paper headed in typewriting, "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo," and have that marked No. 7.

(Paper headed "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo" marked, respectively, the original and

Q7

photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 7.")

MR. MACMILLAN: And a batch of thirteen typewritten pages, numbered from 1 to 13.

Q8

(Batch of thirteen typewritten pages, numbered from 1 to 13, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, marked "Exhibit No. 8.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, the next paper that looks like it has any sequence is a typewritten paper marked "Europe, January 5", starting with "Bullitt cabled from Paris." That should be marked No. 9, I take it.

Q9

(Typewritten paper marked "Europe, January 5", starting with "Bullitt cabled from Paris", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 9.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, the next paper is a paper that purports to be dated 1/7/38, starting off with "Reliable source reports", and that will be No. 10.

Q10

(Paper dated 1/7/38, starting off with "Reliable source reports", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 10.")



MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, the next is a paper writing, typewritten, "Far East, January 22, Toingtao," and consisting of three additional pages.

(Typewritten paper "Far East, January 22, Toingtao", and consisting of three additional pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 11.")

#11

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, next there is a typewritten paper dated February 7, 1938, consisting of three typewritten pages, headed, "The Significance of the Establishment, etc." That should be marked as a batch.

(Batch of papers, dated February 7, 1938, consisting of three typewritten pages, headed "The Significance of the Establishment, etc.," marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 12.")

#12

MR. MACMILLAN: And the paper writing dated February 9, 1938, beginning, "Yokcham reports."

(Paper dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokcham reports", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 13.")

#13

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MR. MACMILLAN: The next one is a paper writing headed "Far East, February 11," beginning "Lockhart, U. S. Consular," abbreviated, at Peiping.

(Paper headed "Far East, February 11", beginning with Lockhart, U.S. Consular at Peiping", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 14.")

#14

MR. MACMILLAN: The paper writing, typewritten, February 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end, "S. K. H."

(Typewritten paper dated February 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end "S.K.H.", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 15.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Berlin," dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, and typewritten "Gilbert" at the end.

(Paper headed "Berlin", dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, and typewritten "Gilbert" at the end, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 16.")

#16

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MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, Tokyo, dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, signed "Grew", in typewriting.

(Paper, "Tokyo", dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, and signed "Grew" in typewriting, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 17.")

#17

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed, "Vienna", dated February 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley".

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 18.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Berlin", dated February 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Gilbert".

(Paper, "Berlin", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, and signed "Gilbert", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 19.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed, "Gray,

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Peiping", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed in typewriting "Lockhart".

(Paper headed "Gray, Peiping", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, and signed in typewriting "Lockhart", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 20.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Gray, Chofoo", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Allen" in typewriting.

(Paper headed "Gray, Chofoo", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, and signed "Allen" in typewriting, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 21.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", and consisting of two pages.

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, Exhibit No. 22.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, paper writing headed "Vienna", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiloy".

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiloy", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 23.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.

(Paper headed "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 24.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing dated February 15, 1938, in upper left-hand corner "Telegram sent", signed by "Hull".

(Paper dated February 15, 1938, in upper left-hand corner "Telegram sent", and signed "Hull", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 25.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".

(Paper, "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 26.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Gray, London," dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson".

(Paper headed, "Gray, London", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 27.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.

(Paper, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 28.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt."

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(Paper, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Dulitt", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 29.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Vienna", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiloy", consisting of two pages.

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiloy", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 30.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Austria, Germany", and immediately underneath that, February 16th, no year date.

(Paper headed "Austria, Germany", February 16th, no year date, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 31.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Special, Gray," in upper right-hand corner, dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Coldwell."

(Paper headed "Special, Gray" in upper right-



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hand corner, dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Caldwell," marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 32.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Gray, Tokyo", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew".

(Paper, "Gray, Tokyo", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 33.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Berlin", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert".

(Paper, "Berlin", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 34.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".

(Paper, "Paris", February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 35.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German Domination of Central Europe", signed by the initials "P.D.S."

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(Paper dated February 18, 1958, beginning with "German domination of Central Europe", signed by the initials "F.B.S.", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 36.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "London, No. 257", March 28th, no year date, signed "Kennedy".

(Paper, "London, No. 257", March 28th, no year date, signed "Kennedy", marked, respectively, the original and photostat copy thereof, "Exhibit No. 37.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Here is a paper writing, headed "Germany", March 26th, no year date, not signed.

(Paper headed "Germany", March 26th, no year date, and not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 38.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade", not signed.

(Paper dated March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade", not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 39.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed or beginning, March 28th, no year date, "Phillips, U.S. Ambassador

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at Rome,"etc., not signed.

(Paper beginning March 28th, no year date, "Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome", etc, not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 40.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed March 28th, no year date, reading, "U.S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", etc., not signed.

(Paper writing, March 28th, no year date, reading "U.S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", etc., not signed, marked, respectively, original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 41.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Far East", March 28th, no year date, beginning, "Grew, U.S. Ambassador, Tokyo called", etc.

(Paper headed "Far East", March 28th, no year date, beginning "Grew, U. S. Ambassador, Tokyo called", etc., marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 42.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing beginning "Rome, 77", March 29th, Rome, no year date, signed "Phillips".

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(Paper beginning "Rear", 77", March 29th, noon, no year date, signed "Phillips", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 43.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed March 29th, no year date, beginning, "Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled", etc., not signed.

(Paper headed March 29th, no year date, beginning "Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled", etc., not signed, marked, respectively, original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 44.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., no year date, signed "Biddle".

(Paper, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., no year date, signed "Biddle", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 45.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Japan", beginning with the words "On March 30th", no year date, "The Department cabled to the U. S. Legations at Costa Rica", etc., not signed.

(Paper headed "Japan", beginning with the words "On March 30th", no year date, "The Department cabled to

46 the U. S. Legations at Costa Rica", etc., not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 46.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "England", beginning with the words, "On March 29th", no year date, London, "Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, /cabled", etc., not signed.

47 (Paper headed "England", beginning with the words "On March 29th", no year date, "Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador, London, cabled", etc., not signed, marked, respectively, original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 47.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, I would like the privilege of inquiring of the witness whether or not he does not have more to say as part of the statement which he desired to make at the outset of this afternoon's session.

MR. HARDY: I was going to ask him that myself.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

MR. HARDY: I was going to ask him to explain what these papers are which have been identified.

MR. CLEVELAND: I think the point might be made that this testimony today is an amplification of

answers to questions you have previously asked him.

THE WITNESS: May I explain in my own words?

MR. MARBURY: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I have been very careful to make a distinction in testifying as to Mr. Hiss' activities with the Communist Party, but in the year 1937 a new development took place in the Washington apparatus, which I was ---

(By Mr. Marbury) Excuse me one minute. You said a distinction. A distinction between what?

A Between Mr. Hiss' activities prior to that date and afterwards. <sup>I think</sup> Sometime in 1937, /about the middle of the year, J. Peters introduced me to a Russian who identified himself under the pseudonym Peter, I presume for purposes of confusion between his name and J. Peters. I subsequently learned from Walter Krivitsky that the Russian Peter was one Colonel Bykov -- B-y-k-o-v, I believe it is spelled, and I propose to refer to him as Bykov hereafter, to avoid the confusion between his pseudonym and the name J. Peters. Colonel Bykov was extremely interested in the Washington apparatus about which he questioned me endlessly. J. Peters was ex-

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tremely interested that Colonel Bykov should not know too much about the Washington apparatus, not out of any Communistic disloyalty, but due to a proprietary sense, I think, that the Russians were moving in on the apparatus, which he had, at least, had a large share in creating. He, of course, did not tell me in so many words, "Do not help Bykov," but he gave me to understand that the less I told him about the Washington apparatus the better. Nevertheless, it proved impossible not to tell him about the details of the apparatus. He then having learned presently of the group, raised the question of procuring documents through them. I should think in August or the early fall of 1937 I arranged a meeting between Alger Hiss and Colonel Bykov. For that purpose, Mr. Hiss came to New York, where I met him. I have forgotten where our rendezvous was held, but I believe it was somewhere near the Brooklyn Bridge. We then proceeded by the elevated train to a movie house quite a distance out in Brooklyn, which I cannot locate, but which I believe I could easily find. Alger and I waited on a bench on the mezzanine, and presently Bykov emerged

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from the body of the theatre. I introduced them. We left the theatre and went for a long walk, and by various convolutions, we went back to New York City and had supper, the three of us together, at the Fort Arthur Restaurant in Chinatown. Colonel Eykov spoke no English, or refused to speak English. He spoke German with a very bad Yiddish accent. He raised the question of procuring documents from the State Department, and Mr. Hiss agreed.

Q What?

A Mr. Hiss agreed. Colonel Eykov also raised the question of Donald Hiss' procuring documents. Alger Hiss said that he was not sure that his brother was sufficiently developed yet for that function -- and perhaps I should say right here that Donald Hiss never at any time procured any documents. Nevertheless, he was a member of the apparatus which I headed. Following that meeting Alger Hiss began a fairly consistent flow of such material as we have before us here. The method was for him to bring home documents in his brief case, which Mrs. Hiss usually typed. I am not sure that she typed all

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of them. Alger Hiss may have typed some of them himself. But it became a function for her and helped to solve the problem of Mrs. Hiss' longing for activity, that is, Communist activity. Nevertheless, there occasionally came to Mr. Hiss' knowledge, certain things, or he saw certain papers which he was not able to bring out of the Department for one reason or another, either because they merely passed through his hands quickly, or because he thought it inadvisable, but notations, in his handwriting are notes of such documents, such information, which he made and brought out in that form.

Would you like to ask questions at that point?

Q You say this began in 1937?

A I believe so.

Q Can you place the meeting any more closely than that?

A As to months? No, I am not sure, but it seems to me that the weather was not very severe, so I presume it had to be late spring, or the summer or fall -- early fall.

Q Now, may I ask, did I understand you to say that you had not testified as to this activity of Mr. Hiss

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before?

A I have never to my knowledge testified as to this activity.

Q Did you inform the Senate Committee of this activity?

A I have never informed any one of this activity.

Q You never informed the FBI?

A I have never informed any one of this activity. I said before my desire was to destroy the Communist activities, but to preserve in so far as possible the very fine people who are engaged in them. Any informing of such matters was bound to injure them, but there are degrees of injury. And I did not think that it was proper to inflict that injury on Alger Hiss, partly because I am not without compassion, and partly because I was once a Communist. It was given me to find the strength to break with the Communist Party. And there is always a possibility that others who are still Communists will also find that strength. Time is of the essence of such matters. And that was an important factor for me to keep this information to myself. I am perfectly satisfied as to what I have done, both <sup>with</sup> respect to trying to smash the

the conspiracy, and to try to shield such people as Alger Hiss from the most extreme consequences.

Q In other words, your view of the matter is that although Mr. Hiss passed directly to the Russian ---

A Mr. Hiss passed this information to me. I gave it to Colonel Bykov.

Q He knew where it was going?

A Both Mr. Hiss and I knew where it was going.

Q In other words, you knew it was going to the Russian Government?

A I knew it was going to Colonel Bykov.

Q Well, you know who he was, did you not?

A I knew he was a Russian. I did not know what apparatus he was connected with.

Q And you say that although he did that, you think that it was proper to withhold that fact until today?

A I think there is a human factor, and the community factor, let us say. I tried to give due weight to each.

Q Well, I think we will have to have time to examine these documents, and in the meantime I think we better

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try to cover some of the points which have <sup>not</sup> been clarified, which you left unclear to me in your previous testimony, and one or two points which you have not actually covered, and I hope to go over with you.

I would like you to clarify for me a little more clearly what the function is of a member of the underground apparatus. As I understand, what you have told us before ---

MR. CLEVELAND: It is understood that we may retain possession of the originals of these?

MR. HARBURY: Yes, that is, subject to inspection if we want to look at them.

MR. CLEVELAND: Yes.

Q (By Mr. Harbury) My understanding is that when you were told that you were to join the underground, that some change in your method of life was demanded of you. Now, just exactly what was the nature of the underground apparatus?

A There are, of course, different kinds of underground apparatuses.

Q The peculiar institution that you speak of.

A The peculiar institution was, as far as I knew, a communications ring or group -- I don't know what you would call it -- that was receiving and sending communications between New York and Hamburg and Bremen, Germany.

Q Now about the one of which Peter was the head, the American underground?

A Peter was the head of the whole American underground, which may have contained many apparatuses for many different purposes and organized in different ways. My knowledge of these is limited to.

Q And those two were ---

A Those two were the groups in Washington, and the parallel group which we split off from them.

Q Now, the group in Washington you have described as an organization made up a number of cells, the leaders of which met?

A That is right.

Q And some with some other people who were not cell leaders?

A That is right.

Q What was the function of that apparatus precisely?

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A As nearly as I know the function of that apparatus was to bring together secretly Communists who were working in the Government. Its precise function to begin with was nothing more, I think, than to form a unit of the Communist Party underground in Washington and the people in the leading group, and I presume the members of the cells worked in different sections of the Government. They undoubtedly tried to make and determine policy, or to develop policy, or change policy even, in the interests of the Communist Party.

Q Well, did those cells, did the people who belonged to that apparatus have party names, or did they go by their own?

A I think that few cells -- let us begin at the top, as the men at the top knew one another by their own names, and I never heard any pseudonyms used among them, except in the case of Peter, J. Peter. Now, in the cells themselves, I very much doubt that they used pseudonyms. I think I have told you I saw only one such cell that was so arranged, and I think I was the only person present with a pseudonym.

Q What cell?

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A That was the cell of which Henry Collins was the leader, and met at least the night I attended at the house of Richard Post in Alexandria, Virginia.

Q The house of whom?

A Richard Post.

Q Richard Post?

A Yes.

Q Who were the members of that cell?

A I don't know.

Q You mean that you were not introduced to them?

A No, I was simply introduced as Carl, and they were not introduced to me by name.

Q Post and Collins were in the same cell?

A Collins was the head of the cell of which Post was a member.

Q This is the same Post that was in your own apparatus?

A This is the Post whom I shortly thereafter split out of the other apparatus and took him to my own.

Q And I believe you testified he is now employed in the State Department?

A I understand he is.



Q Now, was Maxim Lieber a member of the underground?

A Maxim Lieber was not a member of the underground. Maxim Lieber had been, I believe a member of the open Communist Party. He was withdrawn from that and used for a special function, which was to be a front for an underground apparatus in Japan.

Q Well, he knew you by what name?

A Maxim Lieber had known me before I was in the underground as Whittaker Chambers.

Q But you worked with him after you went into the underground?

A That is right. He was given to me by J. Peters for the special purpose that I referred to.

Q So that he was one of Peters' men that was answering to the orders -- answering Peters' orders?

A That is true.

Q That is, in other words, the same way you were?

A I would say there that Peters probably had the right to coopt practically anybody in the Communist Party who was not otherwise engaged in conflicting work of some

kind, or work which was deemed more important.

Q You mean he would go to anybody and say, "You are it, you are going to do so and so"?

A I think the process was transferred in some way to the secretary of the Party, or some proper person in the Political Bureau whose function was to take care of just such matters, or some one on the Central Control Commission, and the person who was wanted for the underground would then be cut free from the open Party, cut loose from the open Party, and inducted into the underground.

Q Well, now, Lieber, you say was inducted into the underground?

A Yes.

Q Now, what happened to a man when he was inducted into the underground?

A Well, in many cases -- and I suppose in all cases really -- when a man came from the open Party to the underground, his first job was to separate himself as far as possible from other Communists and Communist activities, open Communist activities.

Q And what else? How was he to do that?

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A Well, in Lieber's case he was not to attend any more meetings of the John Reed Club, he was not to participate in the activities of the New Masses, he was not to go to Party meetings, he was to keep away from all Party demonstrations, and in so far as possible see no open Communists. In his case some exceptions had to be made, because as a literary agent he dealt with Communist writers occasionally -- frequently.

Q Well, now, when you and he rented this place together on the Delaware River, how was that done?

A The actual mechanics of renting it?

Q Yes.

A I have forgotten, but I imagine that Lieber found the place and rented it in his name, I think.

Q Well, now, he rented it from this man Boucot?

A This man Boucot.

Q Now, you were there as a co-tenant, as I understand it.

A That is right.

Q That fact was known to Boucot?

A I don't know whether he knew me as a co-tenant

or as a guest in the house. But he was well aware of me as a resident of the house.

Q And by what name did he know you?

A I have forgotten, but it is possible that we were using the name Green at that time.

Q You think that you were using the name Green?

A I say it is possible. I am not sure.

Q That was at Broncktown?

A This house, of course, was on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, about six miles below Broncktown.

Q Now, let us turn to another subject. I think you have told us that your maximum income while you were on the Daily Worker was \$35 a week.

A I would think it was about that.

Q And have you been able to recollect what you were paid on the New Masses?

A No. I was only on the New Masses for about three months, if I recall right, and I don't know whether I ever received a full salary there.

Q Now, in the underground, you said that you got \$35 a week and that you had an expense account.

A I did.

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Q How did you operate that expense account?

A Let me explain something. There used to be, and may be yet, in the Communist Party what is known as the Party maximum. That is the top figure which the highest Communists are paid. I think the top figure in those days was either thirty-five or forty-five -- I have forgotten which -- but no Communist, no matter what he is, was supposed to get more than that. In the open Party, it was quite possible, of course, to live on that as a Communist. In the underground, it was not, and, therefore, the expense account was the means of making a proper adjustment of the income, an adjustment between the way you had to live as an average middle class person and the Party maximum.

Q Well, how did it operate?

A What is that?

Q How did it operate? If you just used -- you have told us that you were given a lump sum.

A Yes. All right. You would turn in an expense account -- your rent, telephone, travel expenses, dinners, at meetings --

Q Did you have any evidence to support your statement?

A No, you are not required to have any evidence, but the Communist Party was well aware that if it became necessary to discipline a comrade, or liquidate him in one form or another, not necessarily the extreme form, the expense account was a wonderful handle against him, because while he was encouraged to use the expense account to live properly in discretion, he could always be charged with abuse of it. That is the way the Party functions.

Q So you just made it up and they paid it?

A It is not quite that simple.

Q Well, how did it work?

A I think I explained it, or at least I tried to explain it, that it is to put down perfectly legitimate items, and these are accepted as legitimate.

Q What kind of items could you include in the expense account?

A Rent, travel expenses, telephone, meals if you were eating with people, special expenses, medical expenses. It was also said the underground workers, that we

were doing a special kind of work which is more or less dangerous, and you have a right to live better than other Communists.

Q Well, now, did you render written accounts?

A Yes.

Q Have you kept any copies of them?

A No.

Q You did not preserve them?

A No.

Q You say that you could include medical expenses?

A Yes, indeed.

Q How would they check on these things?

A I suppose there was some kind of notion of what a proper price should be, and as long as it was roughly in that range, why, it was accepted. I never remember any cavil about an expense account. It might also be pointed out that Communists have a sense of what is proper in such matters, too, a very strong sense as a rule.

Q Did you file any income tax returns during this period?

A No, I did not.

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Q No returns at all.

A No.

Q Did the Communist Party supply you with an automobile?

A An automobile was supplied when we were living on the Delavare, I think that was the first time.

Q And that would be according to your schedule of chronology here in the ---

A That would be about 1935, wouldn't it?

Q The summer of '35?

A About that.

Q So you had an automobile from that time on, on and off?

A I think so, if the chronology is right.

Q What kind of automobile was it?

A As nearly as I can remember, it was a VMA Ford, or coffee-colored Ford, a second-hand car.

Q Did you buy it yourself?

A I bought it with Maria Mohor. I paid for it by money given me by the Party for that purpose.

Q You bought it from Maria Mohor?



A No, I bought it with him. We went together.

Q Where did you get it?

A I bought it in New York, somewhere on Broadway, in the 500 or 600, as nearly as I can remember.

Q How long did you have that car?

A I think I had that car until just before it broke.

Q Well, then, what did you do with it?

A Traded it in, I believe, on the next car.

Q At Remdallstown?

A I think so. I am not absolutely sure about that.

Q So that you had a car all during this period?

A I believe so.

Q From 1935 up until the time you broke with the party?

A I believe so. Not only that, but I had the use of Maxim Lieber's car, and sometimes Alger Hiss' car, and sometimes J. Peters' car. There was a period when Peters did not know how to drive, and I used to drive for him frequently.

Q Where did you have that car registered?

A In New York, I believe.

Q Throughout this period?

A I am not sure, but I think so.

Q New York State?

A I think so.

Q Do you know at what address? Lynbrook?

A No, I don't think it was. I think it was more probably at Kathie Lister's address, which was somewhere in the 40s, 44th or 46th Street, I think, between Fifth Avenue and Sixth Avenue.

Q Under what name?

A If it was Breen, under the name of Breen. If we were living under the name Breen presumably under the name Breen.

Q Well, you moved from this place down into Baltimore, and did you have the car with you there?

A I believe so, yes.

Q And what did you do, operate on a New York license, or did you register?

A I think I probably did for a while. I may have

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re-registered it. I have a vague recollection that I sold it to myself under the name Chambers, which I think the record would show.

Q Sold it to yourself?

A Yes.

Q Under the name Chambers?

A I think so.

Q Here in Maryland?

A I think so. I am not sure. You would have to check it.

Q And that would be, you think, in 1936, then?

A Possibly.

Q Well, you had to get out a new license? In other words, you could not operate on New York license tags forever?

A No, though you may operate longer than you may imagine.

Q Did you take out Maryland license tags on the car?

A I think perhaps I did. I am simply not clear about it.

Q Under the name Chambers? Kisseloff-23858

A It is possible.

Q The car that you bought before you broke with the Party, under what name did you buy it?

A Under the name Chambers.

Q Now, has anybody ever paid your expenses except the Communist Party? I mean before you went on time?

A Before I went with Tico?

Q Yes, and during the period from, let us say, 1929 on through up to 1936?

A Yes.

Q Who?

A When I was in the first underground group, they were paid by the group leader Ulrich.

Q Well, he was in the Communist Party?

A Yes. I am making a distinction between an international underground and the American Communist Party.

Q Well, that was paid --- I see.

A You mean outside of the Communist movement altogether?

Q That is right.

Kisseloff-23859

A I don't think so.

Q No expenses ever paid by anybody else?

A I don't think so. No, it is impossible that there should be any expenses. I don't know whether I ever did any translating during that period, but I don't think so.

Q Well, leaving out publishers, so that you don't need to worry about that, leaving out publishers, did anybody else?

A Yes, of course. Right at the end, when I got a job in the Government.

Q Well, that was in 1937?

A '37, I guess it was.

Q Well, let us say then between '29 and '37.

A I don't believe so.

Q Well, I want you to be sure about that.

A I am as sure as I can be, but I cannot recall any one paying my expenses.

Q Now, about that Government job, you got it -- when did you start it?

A Well, that exact date I have forgotten about,

but I presume it was at the end of '37, because that was the period when I was preparing to break. My guess would be it was probably in December '37. It might have been November.

Q And you were then living on St. Royal Terrace?

A I think so. That would have had to be Anconterely or St. Royal.

Q Is that the first Government job you ever had?

A Yes. The only one.

Q And at that time, who got you that job? How did you get that job?

A I went first to Peters and told him I did not think I could continue to run around Washington or elsewhere all this time without any regular job, and it would be better if I had a front. And he agreed. I then went to George Silverman and told him I wanted some kind of a job in the Government as a cover, and Silverman got in touch with, or got me in touch with Irving Kaplan, who was then living in Philadelphia. Kaplan I believe was co-director of something called the National Research Project.

Q What was Silverman doing then?

A Silverman was in the Railroad Retirement Board.

Q I believe you have heard him to one of the men who were in your apartment.

A That is true.

Q And you say he put you in touch ---

A With Irving Kaplan.

Q Kaplan?

A Kaplan.

Q How was that done?

A I presume he saw Kaplan in Washington, or wrote to him. Anyway, Kaplan knew that I was coming, and I made a trip to Philadelphia.

Q Who did he know was coming?

A I think that he had the name Jay V. Chambers.

Q You mean that Silverman called him up and said, "Jay V. Chambers is coming to see you"?

A In what ever form he made the appointment, that would have been what he must have said.

Q Silverman then knew you as Jay V. Chambers?

A No, Silverman knew I wanted a job in that zone, which he believed to be a pseudonym.

Q Was Silverman a Communist?

A Silverman was a Communist.

Q When did you first meet him?

A Oh, perhaps in '35 or '36.

Q Where was he then employed?

A In the Railroad Retirement Board. He was in the Railroad Retirement Board as long as I knew him.

Q And was he a Communist when you first met him?

A Yes, he was.

Q How long had he been in the Party?

A That I don't know.

Q What had his activities been before you met him?

A I think he was a member of one of the cells. He was originally turned over to me for two reasons: One, because he was the closest friend of Harry Dexter White, and, two, because he was the one communist down there who Peter had a great deal of trouble collecting dues from, and Peter thought perhaps I would be able to explain to him the necessity of paying regular dues, and besides he wanted this problem child off his hands.

Q The reasons, then, why he was in this apparatus

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of yours were, first, so that you could get the dues out of him, and, second, because he was a friend of Harry White's?

A I think the reasons are in the wrong order. The most important reason is that he was Harry White's closest friend.

Q Why was that a reason for ---

A Because Harry White held an important position in the Treasury at that time. Harry White was very close to the Communist Party, but as far as I know was not a member of the Communist Party, and it was believed that George Silverman could influence him to work for the Party and work in that apparatus, which he did.

Q You have used the term "close to the Communist Party." What do you mean?

A I mean that he sympathized as fully as possible with the Communist Party and its purposes, and was willing to help it up to a point.

Q Well, you have described the purposes of the Communist Party rather vividly from time to time. Did he sympathize with the objective of overthrowing the

Government of the United States by force and violence?

A I would say that he must have.

Q Well, at what point would he stop?

A Well, perhaps I should complete the history.

Q You said he was not a member of the Party, but he was willing to help it up to a point. Now, I want to know at what point he is going to stop, if he is not going to stop at force and violence.

A I will tell you in just a moment. One of the people whom Colonel Bykov was particularly interested in was Harry Dexter White. And I arranged a meeting between them in Washington, and thereafter Harry White also supplied information to Colonel Bykov, a piece of which in his handwriting is in my possession.

Q He sent it through you?

A That is right.

Q And you have some of his handwriting?

A I have.

Q Now, let me ask about Harry White. Just what were your relations with him? He was in your apparatus, as I understand it.

A They differed in no essential way from my relations with any other member of the apparatus, except that since he was not under discipline, I dealt with him by indirection, let us say, rather than by in the sense that we were operating as Communists and functionally.

Q Well, what do you mean by indirection?

A I could not give him orders, and would not give him orders.

Q In other words, he would not take orders, but he would supply you with confidential Government documents?

A He may have taken orders, but I never gave him any orders.

Q Well, now, he knew you as Chambers?

A No.

Q Or Carl?

A He knew me as Carl.

Q He knew you only as Carl?

A That is right.

Q And he handed over secret papers to you?

A No, I don't believe he did, but he used to write out reports of interesting things he had heard in the Treasury.

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Q Well, I thought you said that he furnished papers a few moments ago?

A If I did, it was a loose way of speaking.

Q Was his connection solely through you?

A As far as I know, it was.

Q In other words, he would give you the secret papers?

A He -- well, sometimes, yes. Well, secret papers -- he would give me his written report. He sometimes gave them to George Silverman to give to me.

Q So that this apparatus consisted of White and Silverman, who knew each other ---

A Very well.

Q You say they were the closest of friends?

A They were very close friends.

Q And one of them was a Communist, and the other one was not?

A To the best of my knowledge.

Q but was willing, as you understand it, to ---  
how would you know he was not a Communist<sup>if</sup>/he would do all these things?

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A Why, I suppose that at some time either George Silverman, Peter or somebody else told me in so many words he is not a member of the Communist Party, but he is a close sympathizer. I don't recall exactly the point of such things.

Q And yet he would be selected to be in touch with the underground, although he was not a party member?

A Quite true.

Q And how many people who were not members of the Party were familiar with or dealt with some underground in which you were a member?

A I think he was the only one.

Q Now, how about Post?

A Post was a Communist.

Q How long had he been a Communist?

A Oh, I don't know, but from talking to him, I should not have thought very long.

Q Now, there was Harry White. Did Harry White recruit people for you?

A No.

Q He gave you information?

A Yes, eventually.

Q What else did he do?

A Well, before he began giving information, which Colonel  
was after Bykov arrived, his function was to be a close  
sympathizer of the Communist Party in the Treasury Department. He was in a high place. He managed to place  
various Communists in the Treasury Department.

Q Who were they?

A Dr. Glasser, Solomon Adler, one of the Goo  
brothers, and perhaps some others that I don't recall.

Q Now, what did Silverman do besides getting ---

A Silverman was chiefly, as far as I was concerned,  
a go-between with White.

Q You mean you did not deal directly with White  
yourself?

A Yes, I did very often, as I saw White frequently, but White was a cantankerous fellow, and since  
he was not under discipline, it was very important that  
somebody whom he knew and trusted should be with him.

Q But he must have known you pretty well if he  
was willing to take the risk of giving you information as

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to secret documents?

A He was willing to do that after his conversation with Colonel Bykov, whom he had never seen before.

Q Well, what was Mr. Silverman's function then?

A Well, I thought I had explained it once. He was the man who kept Harry White in line, to put it in very bald English.

Q Well, now, what else did he do besides that? Did he give you information?

A Harry White?

Q No, Silverman.

A No, Silverman had no information that was interesting to Bykov.

Q He had no information that was of interest?

A Not in the Railroad Retirement Board.

Q Did he recruit members?

A Not for me.

Q What about Post?

A Post came to my attention rather late, and he was at that time -- he was introduced to me by -- oh, what is his name -- Collins, Henry Collins -- and at the time we were introduced, he was working in the WPA, I be-

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lieve, on a project for measuring babies' skulls for some nutritional findings. He believed that through certain connections he could get a job in the State Department. And I met him and talked with him, wished him God speed, and did not think that it would very likely happen, and it happened almost right away. He got himself a job, I think a foreign service job.

Q How did he get it, do you know?

A I don't know. He had some connections in there. He was extremely well connected. He never gave any secrets or confidential information, or any information of any kind.

Q What did he do? You say he was selected to be in your apparatus.

A The first step was to get himself a job in the State Department. He got that job not very long before I broke with the party. I don't know what he might have done if I had been able to observe him longer. I was not.

Q Well, now, just what were your relations with him? You were introduced to him by Henry Collins,

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and he told you he was trying to get a job in the State Department?

A He told me that -- Henry had first told me that he thought Post had possibilities for getting a job in the State Department.

Q Yes.

A So I met Post and talked to him about it. And, as I told you, he was very optimistic. I was not. Nevertheless, he did get a job in the State Department.

Q Then what happened?

A I merely maintained contact with him, at not too frequent intervals, to see how he was coming along. And naturally he did not come along very fast in that very short time.

Q You said he was one of the apparatus consisting of the two Hiss brothers, White and Silverman?

A He was.

Q And Post?

A That is quite true.

Q That was your parallel apparatus?

A That is right.

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Q Now, how did he get to be part of the apparatus?

A We separated him from the cell in which he had first been a member, and took him into the apparatus. He therefore ceased to have anything to do with his former Communist contacts -- at least that was our understanding -- and was supposed to further himself in the State Department.

Q Well, the separation from the cell and being taken into your apparatus consisted of the fact that the man stops, simply stops his previous connections with the Communist Party?

A That is naturally the initial step, yes.

Q What else did he have to do?

A He did not have time, I tried to explain, to do anything.

Q That is all he did so far as you knew?

A I said he never gave any information of any kind.

Q Really, all you know about Post is that he stopped being a Communist apparently?

A No, from what I know about Post is not that he stopped being a Communist.

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Q I said apparently.

A Apparently or even apparently, but that he entered another Communist apparatus.

Q Well, how did he enter it, what did he do to enter it?

A I am sorry that I cannot make myself clear. In fact, I am at a loss for words to repeat.

MR. MACMILLAN: It is certainly a test of your patience, and so forth.

MR. MARBURY: It is not intended as such.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes, I can hardly hold myself in this chair, but it is all right, go ahead and do the best you can and just answer the questions if you can.

MR. MARBURY: Well, I won't press it.

MR. MACMILLAN: You will notice that we did not introduce any objections to it.

MR. MARBURY: I won't press it.

MR. MACMILLAN: It is the most unusual deposition I have ever attended in my life, I must say.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, I would like to turn to the purchase of the St. Paul Street property. Now, first

you purchased your farm -- that was first bought, was it not, the farm?

A That is right.

Q Do you remember where you were living when you bought that farm?

A I think we were living on Auchentoroly Terrace.

Q On Auchentoroly Terrace. And did you carry on the negotiations yourself for the farm?

A I think that I did in part, and that my wife did in part.

Q Did you visit the farm together before you bought it?

A I don't recall.

Q How much did you pay for it?

A Oh, I have forgotten that, too, but it seems to me it was about \$500, of which we through great innocence in such matters paid something like \$200 down, and I don't believe we finished paying it until after I went to work for Time.

Q Was that included in your expense account ---

A No.

Q --- in the Communist Party?

A No, it was not.

MR. CLEVELAND: Did he answer that?

THE WITNESS: I said it was not.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) I understand, however, the automobile was included in a lump sum?

A It was not so interpreted, but I was given a lump sum of money to buy the automobile.

Q I did not use the word "interpreted". I said the automobile was included. I said the automobile was included in your expense account.

A No, the automobile was not included in the expense account. The money for the automobile was given to me in a lump sum for that purpose.

Q Now about the St. Paul property?

MR. MACMILLAN: Before you leave the farm property, it reminds me to ask you now if by any chance you have correspondence that passed between Mr. Case and any of the parties here, Mr. and Mrs. Miss, or Mr. Chambers. Do you have that correspondence?

MR. MARBURY: I have only seen the correspondence that Mr. Chambers has reproduced in the Baltimore News-Post.

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MR. MACMILLAN: Yes.

MR. MARBURY: And I presume you have seen them likewise. I have some letters from Mr. Hiss to Mr. Chambers.

MR. CLEVELAND: Mr. Case.

MR. MARBURY: I mean Mr. Case.

MR. MACMILLAN: Do you have the originals or carbon copies of those letters?

MR. MACMILLAN: No, I have the originals.

MR. MACMILLAN: From Mr. Chambers?

MR. MARBURY: From Mr. Case.

MR. MACMILLAN: You have some of them, too.

MR. MARBURY: Yes. I don't know whether I have them all or not. You see, the Committee sent investigators -- I don't know whether you want all this in the record.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes, I think it should be in the record.

MR. MARBURY: The Committee sent investigators up to Westminster and took a great many papers out of Mr. Case's files.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes.

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MR. MARBURY: And I am not sure that they were all returned. In fact, the Committee has a good many papers, Mr. Macmillan, which I would like very much to see and ---

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes. Well, could you give us the dates of the letters that you do have?

MR. MARBURY: Well, I will be glad to do it. I don't want to stop to do it now, if you don't mind.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, before we leave today.

MR. MARBURY: Yes, I would be glad to do that.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, as to the St. Paul property, you purchased that after you had broken with the Party?

A That is right.

Q So the Party certainly did not pay for that.

A No.

Q Do you remember, did you negotiate the purchase of that property yourself?

A I think my wife and I negotiated it together.

Q Yes. Your wife has testified this morning that



you spent a month in Daytona Beach and ---

A Yes, we did.

Q --- during the spring of 1938 -- that is to say, you went to the Old Court Road for a time, and then went to Daytona Beach.

A That is right. I think for about a month.

Q Do you remember what month of the year it was?

A I should think it was May, perhaps.

Q May. And then you bought the St. Paul Street property shortly after you return from there?

A That is right. We came back, and I was determined by then that I must come out in the open at all costs. And the first step seemed to me to buy a piece of property and have a local habitation and a name.

Q Now, may I ask you some questions which are just particular matters which were not particularly clear to me, and not related to this, but just separate subjects. You spoke of a man named Nap Caplan, who was your understudy, or who was, rather, put in your hands as your assistant, who took over your job on the Daily Worker.

A Yes.

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Q Did you know him yourself by any other name?

A It is possible that I did.

Q Well, that is ---

A Well, I could not testify that I certainly knew him by any other name, but I believe that I did.

Q And what name do you believe? Do you know the name that you believe you knew him by?

A Gainly.

Q You believe that you knew him as Gainly?

A I think so.

Q Now, did I understand you to testify before that you worked at the bookstore up until the time of your brother's suicide, and then your next job was with the Daily Worker.

A I think so.

Q May I ask whether your brother's suicide had any relation to his marriage?

A It undoubtedly did. And it occurred to me that maybe I should have gone into that more fully, at least, since, so far as I am able to, I don't know all the circumstances of his marriage, except that he married a

girl whom I did not believe he should marry, and urged him not to marry her, and the rest of his family also urged him not to marry, but he married her I think out of a sense that it was a duty. I don't believe that they were happy at any time. As I recall it, the marriage was very brief.

Q Now, this Ida Bales, you spoke of her before, but we never found out anything about her. Do you know where she is living, or what she is doing?

A No, I don't know where she is living. I have not heard of her for many years.

Q What was she doing at the time you were living with her?

A Oh, I think she had some Party function, but I cannot remember quite what it may have been, in the International Labor Defense.

Q You don't know anything about her background or anything of that sort?

A I don't think so. She had been in the Communist Party since she was -- in the Socialist and Communist Party since she was a child, I think.

Q Did you ever live at Malvern, Long Island?

A No, no.

Q Now, after you left the Party, you lived for a time at the Bucks, up until May, and then went to Florida. During the time when you were at the Bucks, were you living actually there yourself, or were you away the most of the time?

A In the weeks or in the time before we went South, I don't think I left the Buck property. I was strictly in hiding. One of the reasons we decided to go South was because we were all cramped together in one room, and were getting on one another's nerves, and I looked around for the most anonymous place we could go to, and pitched on Florida, a place far away, and where there were a great many transients.

Q You just stayed at the property the whole time?

A I believe so. I may have made one or two trips to the store, but I don't think any more.

Q You did not go to New York during that period?

A Yes. As a matter of fact, I must have, because one of the things I did in the South was translate a book, and I got that translation in New York, so I must have made

one or two trips to New York.

Q Where did you get the translation?

A From Paul Willert, of the Oxford University, but translated it actually for Longmans-Green Company.

Q Did you have any collaborator on that translation?

A Not at that time. The translation dragged on until after I went to work for Time, at which point somebody else came in and did the last chapters. I have forgotten who it was now.

Q Now, when you came back in June to the Bucks, then you started in from that time on -- at the time you went to St. Paul Street, what were you doing?

A I was still working on the translation and doing some research work, trying to write.

Q And after you moved to St. Paul Street?

A The same, until I went to Time.

Q You were in New York during that time?

A I was in New York occasionally during that time, yes.

Q What were you doing there?

A Looking for more work, visiting my mother.

Q Now, do you remember exactly when you got your job with Time?

A I think in April of 1939, if I am not mistaken.

Q Well, now, was it prior to that time that you had your interview with Mr. Levine?

A Yes, I got to know Levine a few months prior to that, I think.

Q A few what?

A A few months prior to that time.

Q A few months prior to that. How did you get to know him?

A I was introduced to him by Herbert Sellow, who is now one of the editors of Fortune.

Q How did you get in touch with him? Had you known Mr. Sellow?

A Yes, I had known Sellow for years.

Q You went to see him and asked him to give you an interview with Levine?

A No, as a matter of fact, he suggested it, as I remember it.

Q How did that happen?

A Why, Mr. Levine is a kind of a focus for ex-Communists. He gets to meet all of them. And I think that is about it.

Q What I mean, how did the man who was on the editorial staff of Fortune ---

A He was not at that time. I did not mention that.

Q Oh, what was he doing then?

A I think he was probably free-lancing.

Q And I take it that he knew you were an ex-Communist.

A Yes, indeed.

Q Was he one himself?

A No, I don't believe he was ever a Communist. He is an anti-Communist.

Q How could he happen to know you then?

A I went to college with him.

Q I see. And you ran across him in New York, or something.

A Oh, I had known him off and on for years. He

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moved in the fringes of the Communist movement, or among the Leftists.

Q You mean just for curiosity sake? You say he was an anti-Communist?

A No, he was a mild kind of sympathizer with the Communist Party at one time.

Q Oh!

A And then he became I think more than a mild sympathizer with Trotsky, and then he ceased to be a sympathizer with Trotsky. I would think he is not a very politically-minded person.

Q Well, now, you got in touch with him. Did you get in touch with other people in New York during this time?

A During that time, I was in touch with Robert Cantwell and Prof. Shapiro, Paul Willert -- not very many people.

Q The object being to try to find work?

A That is right.

Q You were still living in Baltimore, at St. Paul Street?

A I was living at St. Paul Street.

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Q And did you tell any of these people of your experience in the Communist underground?

A Yes. Herbert Sollow was at that time living in the house of Margaret DeSilva, who had about that time married Carlo Trezka, who was later murdered in New York, an anarchist leader, an Italian anarchist leader. And I talked to Carlo Trezka at some length about my experiences.

Q He is dead now?

A Yes.

Q Did you tell any one who is now alive about them?

A Yes, I told Isaac John Levine.

Q Was <sup>the</sup> he first one?

A No, I certainly talked to Sollow before then.

Q Well, now, then, what did you tell Sollow?

A A good part of what I have told you.

Q And that was in ---

A 1939 -- '8 and '9.

Q Around the turn of the year, you told him that story, and he suggested that you go see Levine?

A That is right.

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Q And he introduced you to Levine?

A He did.

Q Now, what was your object in seeing Levine?

A Well, he seemed to think that Levine could help me to sell articles on the Communist movement.

Q And you met Levine you said several months before you got your job on Time?

A I think so.

Q Which would be in the early part, of course, of '39?

A Probably.

Q Now, can you recollect what your conversation with Levine was?

A Chiefly about the underground Communist movement.

Q Well, did you tell him all of the things that you have told here today?

A No, but I told him that there was a Communist apparatus functioning in Washington, and I told him that a number of these people were highly placed in the Government.

Q Did you have any manuscript that you submitted to him?

A I think I did.

Q Have you still got it?

A No.

Q You mean you have destroyed it?

A As a matter of fact, I don't know what became of it. It was chiefly as I recall a kind of summary, to just see whether or not he thought it was interesting material journalistically.

Q And what did he say?

A I got the impression he would find it interesting if he wrote it for me on the side, and as I have some of the writer's usual vanity, I preferred to write it myself, so we dropped the matter.

Q And that was the end of it. Did you have only one conference with him?

A No, I saw him several times. It was he who introduced me to Walter Krivitsky.

Q I think he had published some articles which he had himself written in, what is the phrase, in collaboration with John Krivitsky.

A Yes.

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Q I think he was in the process of writing or publishing those at that time.

A I am not sure.

Q Hadn't some of them appeared in the Saturday Evening Post?

A I am sure they had.

Q At the time you went to see him?

A I am not sure that they had yet appeared, but they must have soon thereafter.

Q And you say his suggestion was that he do the same thing with you, and you did not like it?

A I don't think it was quite as bald as that, but I had the impression he would not mind writing my experiences for me, and I was more interested in writing them myself, and not very much interested in that.

Q And is that the only reason the deal with him fell through at that time?

A There was not any deal.

Q Well, now, you went to him with the hope that he would help you get ---

A Perhaps I should relate something else there.

An ex-Communist is one of the lonliest of creatures, particularly an ex-Communist of my sort, who is in constant apprehension, who is afraid to trust almost any one, and to find some one whose reputation in this matter was as well known as Levine's meant that I had somebody I could talk to and who was familiar with such matters, more or less.

Q Well, as I understood your testimony a few moments ago, you said you went to Levine with the idea that he might help you sell your manuscript, sell articles?

A I think John Kirvitsky suggested that he had journalistic contacts that might help me sell some.

Q Did you tell him any of the details about the individuals, for instance, the Hiss Brothers, and so forth?

A I don't believe I did at that time.

Q You did not?

A No, I don't think so.

Q You just told him in a general way?

A I think I left out most of the names. He first heard them when I talked to Mr. Berle.

Q I see. Now, prior to that time, you say Levine

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is the first -- in your talks with Sellow, you said a few moments ago that you had told a good part of what you told here. Again, did you name the Hisses to Sellow?

A I don't know whether I did or not, but I am inclined to think I probably did not.

Q You think you did not. So that the first time that you ever mentioned the Hiss brothers to anybody was when?

A Well, without saying categorically it was the first time, I would say that to Mr. Berle I first gave a more extended account of what was going on in Washington.

Q Well, I am asking about the Hiss brothers now particularly.

A I mentioned the Hiss brothers to Mr. Berle.

Q So I understand. Had you ever mentioned them before that to anybody else?

A I am not sure, but I rather think not.

Q You think not. You had never told any one in the FBI before that time?

A I had not seen the FBI.

Q Had not seen any one in the FBI?

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A No.

Q Prior to that time?

A No.

Q And, as I say, you never told Levine anything about the Hisses until the time when he went with you to Mr. Berle?

A I think not. I cannot be absolutely sure of that, but I rather think not.

Q But you had told Mr. Sollow and Mr. Levine, and had you told others in general of your situation, that is, that you were an ex-member of the underground and living in apprehension, and so forth?

A I had told Carlo Tretaka. I don't know that anybody else knew about it except Robert Cantwell.

Q Cantwell?

A Cantwell.

Q Cantwell was then employed?

A I think so.

Q I believe he is a book review editor, isn't that correct?

A He was writing for books on Time.

Q Writing on books for Time?

A Yes.

Q And you believe you had told him this story?

A I had given him a general notion of it, at any rate.

Q But not naming names?

A I don't think so.

Q Now, how did you get this job on Time?

A Why, I needed a job very badly indeed, and I said to Cantwell one day I thought I would like a job on Time. And he said, "I don't believe it." And I convinced him that I was serious, and he tried to get me one, as I recall it, for a month or so. There was no opening, and then as work opened on Time there were several openings at once, and he had me come to New York, and I wrote two or three trial book reviews.

Q What was that?

A Two or three trial reviews, and the editors were sufficiently satisfied to hire me.

Q Well, now, you say Cantwell knew that you had been in the Communist underground?

A That is right.

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Q And you told him about this ring of spies.  
That is what they were.

A I did not say that. I said I had given him a general idea that there was an underground.

Q Well, did you tell him what the underground was doing?

A I don't know that I did.

Q Well, didn't he have any interest in what this underground was, what the work of the underground meant?

A Mr. Robert Cantwell had been on the fringes of the Communist Party for a number of years. He knew what an underground was.

Q So it was not necessary to explain it to him?

A I don't think so.

Q He knew. Well, now, were you employed by Time without any knowledge on their part of your background and connections?

A No, I had the impression that -- they did not sit me down and ask me about it -- but I believe they learned from Cantwell something about it.

Q Nobody ever talked to you about it?

A Not that I recall.

Q You were just hired?

A That is right.

Q Without any interview, with no personnel man who ever went over the situation with you to find out what kind, or to ask you about your previous connections, and so forth?

A Well, people are hired at Time in different ways, and if you have a friend there who will recommend you, and you have done work which they think is Time-worthy, as they say, you may be hired, which is what happened to me, and in the process of hiring me I had an interview with the managing editor, who was then Manfred Godfrey, in which he asked me very perfunctory questions and talked chiefly about the work I had done.

Q Did you tell him that you were a former Communist?

A No.

Q Did they know it?

A They knew it very shortly thereafter. If he did not know it then, my impression <sup>is</sup> he did know it shortly.

Q Where did you get that impression from?

A Probably from Robert Cantwell.

Q You mean Cantwell told you that he had explained your previous background to your employers?

A No, I don't think he did in so many words.

Q Never told you or never explained it?

A Never told me, but I had the impression, and it was very clear to me in about a week that everybody knew my background.

Q How did you have that?

A People began to talk to me about it. The first people who talked to me about it were Communists at Time. We had one or two then, and they had not been told that I was an ex-Communist. So one of them, Mr. Leon Sphersk, who is now going around getting quarters for any dirt he can get on Chambers in connection with this case, asked me to join the Newspaper Guild, and I said, "Well, you would not want me in the Newspaper Guild," and he said, "Oh, yes, we know you are a well-known Communist." And I then told him I had broken with the Communist Party.

Q Did anybody besides the Communists know that

you were a well-known Communist?

A I don't think they knew I was a well-known Communist. In fact, I thought that was rather an amusing way to put it. They presently became aware I was an ex-Communist, and made me aware that they were aware.

Q Well, now, do you remember what your first salary was at Time?

A No, I don't, but I think it was about \$100 a week, as near as I can remember.

Q Writing book reviews?

A That is right.

Q Or was it ---

A Writing book reviews.

Q Were you head of the book review department?

A Not at that time. Robert Cantwell became the head of the book department just about the time I went into it. Tom Matthews had been the head of it before. At that time he became editor for National Affairs, I think.

Q Well, now, when did you first tell -- how did you come to tell the story to Mr. Berle? Did you get in touch with Mr. Levine, or did he get in touch with you?

A Mr. Levine had urged me almost from the beginning to bring these matters to the attention of the Government. And I had been very reluctant. But at that point, which was August or September, 1939, the Moscow-Berlin Pact was signed and the war was on. That would seem to me that the decision had been made for me.

Q Now, did you take the initiative then and get in touch with him then?

A Mr. Levine got in touch with me.

Q I see.

A And he said that he had arranged, or would arrange a meeting with Mr. Berle.

Q Mr. Berle?

A Mr. Berle.

Q You mean, in other words, the first time you heard from Mr. Levine was that he simply called you up and said, "I want you to come down, and have arranged an interview with Mr. Berle."

A No, I think he came to my office, and, as a matter of fact, said that he could arrange this interview with Mr. Berle, and would I, and I said yes.

Q What was his idea about a White House interview?

A My original idea had been that I should take this story to the President.

Q Was that your idea or his?

A That was my idea.

Q I mean did Mr. Levine know that?

A Yes, I think he did.

Q Then he must have had a conversation with you before this occasion when he told you about the appointment with Mr. Berle.

A No, his original idea had been to try to go to the President.

Q You mean when he came to see you in New York in your office, he talked to you about going to the President?

A No, by that time he had been told that Mr. Berle was the President's man in intelligence matters.

Q Well, I am trying to get back to how it started. You say the Hitler-Stalin, the Moscow-Berlin Pact had been signed. What happened? Did you call him

on the phone? Did he call you?

A We had discussed this matter before the Pact was signed.

Q Yes, and you had refused ---

A I had not refused. I was considering it. And then the Pact was signed. And, as I said, the decision seemed to have been made. Meanwhile, Mr. Levine had got in touch, or was about to get in touch with Mr. Berle. I have forgotten the exact circumstances. He came to my office and asked me if I would talk to Mr. Berle, and I said yes.

Q Well, had you previously agreed to talk to the White House, to the President?

A If we could, yes.

Q You mean before the Hitler-Stalin Pact?

A If we could get to him, then the understanding was I would consider that problem.

Q You mean that was before the Hitler-Stalin Pact?

A I believe it was, yes.

Q That is, you had discussed this matter with Mr. Levine, and you said if you could get to the President,

you would be willing to tell your story?

A I think so.

Q And then after the talk, he called you up and said, "I cannot get to the President, but I can get you to Mr. Berle."

A No, after the talk, in a few days he came to my office, as I recall it ---

Q Yes.

A --- and said that he meant to take it to Mr. Berle. That is as nearly as I recall it.

Q Yes. Well, that clears it up. And then you made your statement to Mr. Berle. Now, after you had made your statement to him -- you did not tell him about those documents, the espionage ---

A Not to my knowledge.

Q --- going on in the State Department.

A Not to my knowledge. Nevertheless, I gave him to understand there was an apparatus working in the Government. In other words, I described the apparatus, the parallel apparatus which I headed.

Q That is to say, the Hiss brothers, Mr. Harry

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Dexter White and Silverman.

A And Mr. Post.

Q And Mr. Post?

A Mr. Post.

Q Those five?

A I think so.

Q And you described that to Mr. Berle?

A I also described the other apparatus and various things. I had heard from Peters about people around about Washington.

Q Now, did you say anything about espionage at all?

A I think there was a very direct implication, but I don't know that I said it in so many words.

Q Didn't you tell him about ---

A --- Colonel Bykov, no.

Q Well, or about the State Department documents that you had seen, and so forth?

A I don't think so. I may have.

Q Now, about this Field apparatus, I believe you said in your testimony that that was headed by Hetta

Gumperts.

A Hetta Gumperts.

Q Is she in Government service?

A I don't know what she does. My impression at present is that she does not.

Q Was she in the open? Is that her real name?

A I cannot even tell you. That is the name I heard her called.

Q Well, did she have a parallel position to yours?

A I am not sure of that. Apparently she was at the head, one of the parallel heads.

Q She was in, I suppose, the Hoel Field's?

A That I cannot tell you.

Q You cannot tell us. Were any other people in the State department in it?

A I don't know.

Q You don't know?

A I don't know. It was a parallel apparatus. It was not my apparatus.

Q How did you know Hetta Gumperts was head of it?

A I think Peters told me about Hetta Gumperts

because of Noel Field.

Q I think there was one thing left loose before that that ought to be connected up a little. The record does not show something I think you said about Larry Duckett.

A Yes.

Q Lawrence Duckett.

A Yes.

Q Have you any information that he has ever been a Communist?

A None whatsoever.

MR. MARBURY: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record followed.)

THE WITNESS: It is my impression that he was not.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, you told your story to Mr. Berle. Who did you tell it to next?

A Mr. Ray Murphy, I believe.

Q And who is Mr. Ray Murphy?

A He is a securities officer in the State Department.

Q When did you tell him?

A Well, I am not quite sure of the year. I am not quite sure whether I told it to the FBI first or Mr. Murphy, but sometime in 1945, I should think around that period.

Q '45?

A I think so.

Q In other words, six years after you told Mr. Berle?

A Something like that.

Q That was the first time that you ever told any one else?

A I think so. Both the State Department---both Mr. Murphy and the FBI got in touch with me and asked me about the matter, and I told the FBI in my office, in answer to their questions about the matter, and Mr. Murphy called me up at my home in Westminster, and came up with a stenographer, and I told him the story, which was then taken down as a stenographic record.

Q Now, how much did you tell Mr. Murphy at that time?

A I told Mr. Murphy the general set-up of the

apparatus and the parallel apparatus, as I recall it.

Q Did you name names?

A Yes.

Q And this was in '45, you say?

A I think so.

Q And that was the first time that you told anybody after you told Mr. Berle?

A I think so, with this qualification, that in '43 probably two FBI men called on me and asked me some rather wild questions, and among them if I had murdered John Krivitsky, and I had not, of course, and I don't think at that time we went into the story of the groups, but I have forgotten about that.

Q And how did Mr. Murphy find out about it?

A As a matter of fact, I don't know. That is his secret.

Q You don't think he got it from the FBI?

A I have no way of knowing it.

Q Well, if you did not tell the FBI, he could not have.

A Well, it is a question whether I spoke to the

FBI men before I spoke to Mr. Murphy, or the other way around.

Q Well, I understood you to say you talked to the two FBI men in a rather wild conversation, and you don't think it covered this subject?

A That is right. And then several years later I spoke to the FBI again in a much more coherent and rational conversation, when we went into the structure of these groups. Now, whether that preceded the conversation with Mr. Murphy or came after it, I am not quite sure. I think they were roughly in the same general period.

Q I see.

A How Mr. Murphy knew about it, and why the FBI asked me, I don't know.

Q Well, now, what was the first time that you ever told any one --- did you mention all these names?

A I think so.

Q All the names -- Harry White ---

A No, originally I did not mention Harry White to Berle, because I thought that I had broken wide away, and

that I gathered was not so. And I presently told the FBI about White.

Q You say presently. When was that?

A Well, I have forgotten how I used "presently" there.

Q You said, "I presently told the FBI about White."

A Oh, I told it probably in that more full conversation with the FBI, and I believe I went into it then for the first time, which would I believe be around 1945.

Q And you think you mentioned Harry White at that time?

A I believe so.

Q So that now you remember two conversations with the FBI?

A I remember those two conversations, and a great many brief visits from the FBI, to ask me about specific people, or matters connected with Communism.

Q Well, that would be following those visits or before?

A These were following?

Q Following?

A Yes.

Q In other words, after you told your main story---

A That is right.

Q --- that you remember was in 1945, then you began to be consulted from time to time?

A That is right.

MR. MACMILLAN: How much longer, Mr. Harbury, are you going to be?

MR. HARBURY: I don't think much longer.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

Q (By Mr. Harbury) Now, after this story to the FBI, when did you next tell the story?

A I don't know that I had occasion to tell it again in any detail.

Q I don't know, either, but does that answer mean you never did tell it again until you came before the Committee?

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A I think that I never told it at any length again or in any detail.

Q Well, did you ever mention the Hiss brothers again?



A I certainly did.

Q When?

A I mentioned it to one or two people at Times, what I knew about the Hiss brothers.

Q When?

A It would have to be in the '40s sometime.

Q In the what?

A In the '40s sometime. I don't know any specific date.

Q Well, what was the occasion of it, and to whom did you tell it?

A I don't know that I can even answer that exactly. I think one person I mentioned it to was John Barkham, who was a foreign news writer. And I don't really recall any one else. Oh, yes, Samuel Wells, Samuel Gardner Wells.

Q Whose was he?

A He was perhaps at that time the religion editor on Times, <sup>Kisseloff-23912</sup> and is now foreign correspondent on there.

Q So you told this story about the Hisses being in the Communist underground ring to a number of people?

A Well, at least ---

Q Outside of the Government.

A At least two people.

Q Well, were there more than two?

A Well, I don't know. Those are the two I recall.

Q Those were people in Time?

A Yes.

Q In the same organization that you were?

A John Barkham is not with Time any more, but Wells is. They were at that time.

Q Now, then, you came and told your story before the Committee?

A Yes.

Q How did that come about?

A I wish I knew. Hearst I know knew about it. It was the Sunday preceding my first testimony, when the Hearst Washington Bureau called me about it at the time, and asked me if I was the man who had been subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee, and I answered that I did not know. And then shortly thereafter the Journal-American called me up and asked me if I was the man who had been

subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee, and I made the same answer. And the next morning or in the meantime I went to the managing editor of Time and said, "I think I am about to be subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee", and the next morning a Hearst reporter and a Hearst photographer appeared at my office, and I said, "No story, no pictures, I have had no subpoena." And a little later on a man appeared with a subpoena. And the rest you know.

Q Did you know Mr. Howard Rushmore?

A I had met Mr. Rushmore on two occasions.

Q Did you ever tell him this story?

A Not to my knowledge. In fact, definitely no.

Q You had not?

A I had not. The first time I saw Mr. Rushmore was when I was writing Cinema on Time, and he appeared in my office and asked for a job on Time. I had heard of him as a movie writer for the Daily Worker, and I told him as an ex-Communist I would have nothing to do with a Communist, and he left my office. <sup>Kisseloff-23914</sup> And I discovered a few days later he had broken with the Communist Party. I don't know why he did not tell me that, but he did not. The next time

I saw Howard Rushmore was at my consultation with J. Peters in the Federal Building, when Rushmore introduced me. I would not have recognized him otherwise. Those are the only two occasions.

Q Did you talk to Stribling before you testified?

A I talked to him about five minutes, I guess, before I testified.

Q Now, you said a good long while back that you had gone to church. I would like to ask you what church you joined, and when.

A Under the influence of the same Mr. Wells we have mentioned, I joined the Episcopal Church.

Q When was that?

A I would think in 1942, perhaps. The Priest who baptized me was a close friend of the managing editor on Time. I was not very satisfied within the Episcopal Church, perhaps due to some inadequacies of my own, but I was more and more drawn to Quakerism, and I presently began to attend the meetings at the little Meeting near Westminster. And after a period of some months I was asked if I would like to unite with the Meeting, and I

and my whole family became members of that Meeting.

Q Now, just a very few more questions, and I think I can finish up, at least for the present. Have you any knowledge of the activities either of Alger Hiss or Priscilla Hiss as Communists prior to your first meeting them in Washington in the summer of 1934?

A No. I once heard somewhere that Priscilla had incautiously taken part in some demonstration in Washington, at least had been present where a demonstration was going on, but beyond that I don't think I know anything about their activities before in that regard.

Q How about Donald Hiss?

A No, I know nothing about his activities prior to my meeting him.

Q Can you explain briefly just what your knowledge of Donald Hiss' activities are? You have said you were introduced to him by either Ware or Peters.

A Yes.  
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Q That he attended meetings of this group in St. Matthews Court.

A Yes.

Q How many meetings?

A How many meetings?

Q Yes, to your knowledge.

A I don't know. I would not like to say a definite number. Let me say three or four, to be conservative.

Q And that following that he was separated?

A He was presently separated. I don't know exactly how soon.

Q And he stopped attending meetings, and after that you saw him at Alger Hiss' house?

A Usually.

Q And at times other than the usual times, where did you see him?

A I probably met him at a drug store or in the park somewhere.

Q And what did he do for you? You said he did not get any documents?

A He never did.

Q <sup>Kisseloff-23917</sup> Did he recruit any people for you?

A He never did.

Q What did he do to justify his presence in the apparatus?

A I don't know that he ever did anything to justify his presence in the apparatus. The idea was that he would advance in Government somewhat the way his brother did. And as I think I testified, he presently had the opportunity to become a legal adviser to the Philippines Division, and at that time he was told by the Party to do that, much against his will.

Q You think that was against his will?

A I know it was.

Q How do you know it?

A Because he protested. He was working in the Labor Department, in the Immigration Division, I believe, and the plan had been, the Party's plan, and I guess also the Department's plan had been to have him go out in the same capacity in the Bridges deportation hearing.

Q Well, now, how did you know that that was the plan?

A From conversations with Peters and from conversations with Donald Hiss.

Q What did Donald Hiss tell you?

A Just what I have told you, to which may be

added the fact that he preferred to do that rather than go into the Philippines Division.

Q You mean Donald Hiss told you that the Party told him to work on the Bridges case?

A Of course.

Q And how did he know?

A He talked to Peters, too.

Q Was the Labor Department consulted in this matter?

A The Labor Department was undoubtedly consulted, but not in a way which would lead them to understand the processes of the Communist Party.

Q How was it done?

A I don't know exactly how Donald operated within the Labor Department, but I presume the basis of the choice was on his general ability and interest, perhaps.

Q Well, now, did he object to you about this thing?

Kisseloff-23919

A Did he protest about it?

Q Yes.

A Yes, he did.



Q He told you he did not want to?

A That is right.

Q To go into the State Department?

A That is right. He preferred to go out on the Bridges case.

Q To go out on the Bridges case?

A Yes.

Q Now, when was this?

A That I don't remember. There is a record of the matter somewhere.

Q What?

A There is a record of the matter somewhere.

Q You are quite right about that. Now, can you give us a little more information about the Bridges case? What was that case?

A I have forgotten the circumstances of the Bridges case beyond the fact that the plan was -- the Government was planning I believe to deport Bridges to Australia, and there were kind of hearings were involved which would decide whether or not Bridges was deportable. And I seem to recall he was not, since he is still here.

Q What was Donald's function to be?

A I understand that he was to be part of the panel which decided whether or not Bridges was to be deported.

Q In other words, he was to be the hearing officer?

A If that is the word for it.

Q That is the technical word for it. He was to be the hearing officer -- that is your understanding?

A I think so.

Q And he wanted to take that job?

A He did. In fact, my recollection is that he had already been assigned to the case.

Q Your recollection is that he had been assigned to the job of hearing officer?

A I think so. I think so. But I don't believe he was the only hearing officer involved. I think there were probably several.

Q You don't remember the date of this, either, the time of the year, whether the winter, spring or fall?

A No, I do not.

Q Had the proceedings actually begun against

Bridges at that time?

A I don't remember. Very likely they had.

Q And your recollection is that after he was assigned as hearing officer on the Bridges case, he got this opportunity to go into the State Department?

A If he had been assigned, yes.

Q Well, didn't you say he had?

A No, I said that was my understanding.

Q That is what I say, your recollection.

A Yes. Excuse me.

Q And after that he got this opportunity, and he did not want to go?

A Right.

Q And that the Party insisted that he go?

A That is right.

Q The Party, through you, you say?

A Through me and Peters.

Q Insisted that he go to the State Department?

A Kisseloff-23922  
Yes.

Q Now, you say through Peters. Were you present at the time of any conversations with Peters?

A No, I was not.

Q How did you know about it?

A Peters told me.

Q But you yourself had conversations with Donald  
Hiss on the subject?

A I did.

Q Do you remember how many times?

A Once, I believe.

Q Once. Was any one else there?

A No.

Q Do you remember where the conversations took  
place?

A I think in Alger's house.

Q Alger was not present?

A He was not.

Q And again, you don't remember -- what house  
was it at?

A Well, I don't remember that either.

Q You cannot place it at all further than that  
it was at Alger's house?

A I could be quite certain it was either P Street  
or 30th Street. I would be inclined to 30th Street.

Q 30th Street. I think you said you met Mrs. Donald Hiss on one occasion.

A No, I don't believe I did say that. I was not sure, and I thought that I had not.

Q Well, you think you did not meet her?

A I think I did not. My wife met her.

Q Now, have you told us everything that you told the Committee, either on or off the record, that related to the Hisses or about this apparatus?

A I believe so.

Q Did you mention any names to the Committee which you have not mentioned to us?

A No. I am inclined to think I have mentioned more names to you than I mentioned to the Committee.

Q The specific question is not more, but whether you mentioned any names to the Committee that you have not mentioned here?

A Not that I recall.

Kisseloff-23924

Q Now, you said that Hiss was not a registered member of the Party. By that I take it you mean that he did not carry a Party book. How did you know he was a

member of the Communist Party? He paid you dues, didn't he?

A He did occasionally.

Q Why do you say occasionally?

A Because he did not pay them to me regularly. He paid them to me when he had failed to see Henry Collins or J. Peters.

Q You mean Collins continued to collect dues from Hiss?

A He did.

Q After he got into your apparatus?

A Collins was half in my apparatus.

Q Was he the dues collector for the apparatus?

A No, he was a dues collector with the original apparatus.

Q So I understand, but after Hiss had been separated, did Henry Collins continue to collect dues from him?

A <sup>Kisseloff-23925</sup>  
He did.

Q How long?

A As far as I know, as long as I knew him.

Q And you would collect them only -- well, how would it happen that you would do it then?

A If they had not met, for one reason or another, and Alger would send the dues by me to Peters.

Q Did he collect them from anybody else?

A Who?

Q Collins.

A He collected them from his whole apparatus, from the original apparatus.

Q Oh, I understand that, but I mean after you had separated out from that apparatus the two Hiss brothers, did he collect dues from ---

A Yes, my understanding is that he collected Donald's dues through Alger.

Q Through Alger? And that is even after they were separated?

A After they were separated.

Q How about Harry White's dues?

Kisseloff-23926

A No, Harry White, as far as I know paid no dues.

Q Oh, Silverman's dues?

A Silverman's dues, I don't know how he arranged that. I did not have anything to do with that.

Q How about Post?

A Post, I don't know either. He probably continued to pay them to Henry.

MR. MARBURY: Well, gentlemen, we have got to stop tonight. I want to go through these documents, and there are certain obvious questions that ought to be asked about them, where they came from, and all that kind of business. And I don't see how it is possible to cover that ground tonight.

MR. MACMILLAN: Do it tomorrow morning, then.

MR. MARBURY: I am sorry, but I have made an appointment in New York for tomorrow, that it has taken me nearly a month to get the appointment, and I don't think I ought not go to it. When would it be convenient to do it?

THE WITNESS: Do it sometime next week.

MR. MACMILLAN: I don't know.

(Discussion off the record followed.)

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Let me ask you one question before you leave. You passed these papers on to Colonel Byrov, did you not?

Kisseloff-23927



A Colonel Bykov.

Q Is that his name?

A Bykov.

Q How did they get back into your possession?

A I did not pass these.

Q How?

A I did not pass these. I was prepared to bring them at this time.

Q You just held on to them. Well, did you pass any during this time at all?

A Yes, I did.

Q You mean you passed some on without others?

A That is right.

MR. MARBURY: All right, make it Tuesday.

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, on the record now, can you tell us the dates of the original records?

MR. MARBURY: Of the letters?

MR. MACMILLAN: Letters from Mr. and/or Mrs. Hiss to Mr. Kisseloff-23928.

(Discussion off the record followed.)

MR. MARBURY: I seem to have the original

only of one letter.

MR. MACMILLAN: One letter.

MR. NARBURY: No, two letters. One is dated May 28, 1936, and is addressed to Mr. Edward W. Case, and the other is dated May 13, 1936, and is addressed to Mr. Case, both of them having been signed by Mr. Alger Hiss, and they were given to me by Mr. Case from his files.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

-----  
(Thereupon, at 5:30 o'clock P.M., an adjournment was taken to a date to be later decided upon.)  
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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM  
ESPIONAGE - R  
PERJURY

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Two Sets of Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents."

Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents" together with Distribution Sheets for the Documents in State Department.

Kisseloff-23930

14772

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of Yellow-lined Paper, Allegedly  
Bearing Handwriting of Harry  
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D. F. X. C - F. G. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Kisseloff-23932  
Balto File 65-1642

1/10/38 -

I

Taylor tried to press the Secretary (indirectly through Fais to Hull & Sec.) to humbly accept an offer from Hungary of settlement of her 2 million dollar debt to U.S. Govt. The payment offered was trivial. Sec. refused to be hurried & said did not want to establish a pattern in these int. debt. settlements without considering the whole problem. The fact that the Hungarian amount involved was trifling was no reason to accept the offer as it raised matters of principle, precedent, policy etc. (What is behind Taylor's & and possibly Fais' desire to press M. into an debt settlement arrangement of that character at this time. Why didn't Taylor try to convince Sec. directly instead of surreptitiously via Fais.)

1/ 9/38

U.S. Naval Captain Ingersoll will remain in London until English want to communicate anything to us with respect to Japanese boycott or exchange controls. He is to act solely as an agent of communication and not discuss matters. English are not now interested in

Kisseloff-23933

in economic boycotts of against Japan. Some incident may develop which will lead them to be desirous of our cooperation. We are likely to act alone only if unusually bad "incident" occurs such as another Panam incident.

Japan, according to Col. Strong, has increased greatly its storage facilities for oil. Tanks built underground with two layers of thick cement and air space between as protection against bombing.

Reported yesterday ~~through~~ through private <sup>day</sup> banking connection (unknown - but supposed to be important) that J. will not declare war on China for some time at least.

Sec. reading Red Star over China and is quite interested.

We have just discovered evidence of Japanese "dumping" of textiles into U.S. and are requiring importers to put up ~~sample~~ 100% bond against imports. I suspect evidence of dumping will increase.

About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to ~~ascertain~~ place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. Our purchases from Japan are declining ~~sharply~~ steadily mostly on items other than silk. Our imports average about two-thirds of last year's average. Part of the decline is due, of course, to our reduction in purchases from all countries.

Japan's dollar balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

Purchases of Japanese goods by us are decreasing sharply while our exports to those countries are increasing.

State Dept. believes British <sup>Kisseloff 23935</sup> moves toward Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fear of war in the near future.



14  
If Japan repeats another incident  
like the "Panay" incident, Treasury machinery is all  
ready to embargo Japanese imports into U.S.  
& freeze her dollar balances. This was done at  
the Pres. order. It remains unknown outside of  
Treasury.

We have just agreed to purchase 50 million  
more oz. of silver from China. ~~The~~ China has  
~~490~~ will have left (almost all in London)  
as about 100 million oz. of silver. Her dollar  
balances are almost all gone.

Bullitt just called to Sec. (copy not available)  
comments by Herriot, Blum, Reynaud to him.  
Herriot says if he were made premier he would  
quickly strengthen ties with U.S. S. R. & reassure  
Czech. That France will at once come to her  
aid and if Germany interferes with Czech.  
He also stated that if U.S.S.R. goes to aid of Czech  
she would cut through Rumanian resistance  
"like butter" and would also go through quickly  
Latvia & Estonia against their wishes. Herriot  
doesn't think there is any chance, however, of his

Kisseloff-23936

becoming Premier.

V

Raymond believed the solution of French ~~economic~~ economic situation is ~~sharp drop~~ to permit a ~~sharp~~ sharp drop in the franc. Also to form a "national" cabinet that would include all elements. Blum claims he doesn't want to be Premier at this time.

Marchandaise tried feebly to get Eng. & U.S. to agree to support the franc. (Not the slightest chance) The prospects of continued depreciation of franc are very strong.

I have heard nothing as to Capt. Ingersoll's mission in England beyond my earlier explanation. So far as the Treasury is concerned he is supposed to be there in case of another incident with Japan. In that event he would serve as secret liaison man between Eng. & U.S. unknown to anybody as to the nature of his mission. Mr. Chamberlain turned us down at the time of the Panay incident when we asked him whether he would cooperate with us in placing exchange restrictions against Japanese operations in case we decided to do so, but another Knatchbull incident may bring them around.

Kisseloff: 23937

State Dept was eager to accept Hungary's debt offer & sold idea to Sec. M. & President. But Congress doesn't want to begin debt negotiations with Hungary.

The Van Zealand report was not  
taken seriously here.

(via Cochran)

U1

Bachman of the Swiss Nat. Bank said (2/15/38) that the Japanese have recently put out a feeler to some of his banks for a loan for industrial development in Manchoukoo. However, his bankers had not sufficient interest in such a proposition even to submit it to the National Bank for consideration and possible approval.

Schacht impressed me - and some of my friends do - as finding some hope in the Van Zeeland report as a basis for a possible approach between Germany and the British and the French.

Schacht said he positively did not know what had taken place at the meeting of Hitler, Hoth and Schulenburg.

65 big snits  
4 little slips

---

Kisseloff-23940

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D. P. E. C - F. G. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Balto File 65-1642

Kisseloff-23941

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Kisseloff-23942

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III

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About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to ~~secretly~~ place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. ~~But~~ Our purchases from Japan are declining ~~where steadily~~ steadily mostly on items other than silk. Our imports average about two-thirds of last year's average. Part of the decline is due, of course, to ~~our~~ our reduction in purchases from all countries.

1. Japan's balance dollar balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

2. Purchases of Japanese goods by ~~are~~ are decreasing sharply while our exports to those countries are increasing.

Kisseloff-23944

State Dept. believes British move toward Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fear of war in the near future.

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Kisseloff-23945

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Kisseloff-23946

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VI.  
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(via Cochran)

VII

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65 big snits  
4 little slips

---

Kisseloff-23949

65 big shute  
4 little ships

---

Kisseloff-23950

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Chittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/49.

E. P. H. O - F. O. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Balto File 65-1612  
Kisseloff-23951



11/10/50 = Taylor tried to pass the Executive Order (under the  
Emergency Power to Handle E. S. -) to him, but  
accept an offer from Hungary of settlement of  
over 2 million dollar debt to U.S. Gov. The  
payment offered was trivial. Sec. refused to  
be hurried & said did not want to establish  
a pattern in these int. debt settlements  
without considering the whole problem. The fact that  
the Hungarian amount involved was trifling  
was no reason to accept the offer as it raised  
matters of principle, precedent, policy etc.  
(What is behind Taylor's & and possibly Paris'  
desire to pass M. into an debt settlement  
arrangement of that character? (This time why  
didn't Taylor try to convince Sec. directly  
instead of surreptitiously via Paris.)

11/9/50 U.S. Naval Captain Long will remain in London  
until English want to communicate anything to us with  
respect to Japan by all possible means. He is to  
act solely as an agent of communication and not discuss  
matters. Embassy are not very interested in

in economic benefits of against Japan. Some  
incident may develop which will lead them to be  
decisions of our cooperation. We are likely to  
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its storage facilities for oil. Tanks built underground  
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connection (unknown but supposed to be important)  
that J. will not declare war a claim for some time  
at least.

See, reading Paul Star <sup>Kisseloff-25953</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>

with the

We have just discovered evidence of Japanese "dumping" of Textiles into U.S. and are requiring importers to put up ~~sample~~ 100% bond against exports. I expect evidence of dumping will increase.

About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to <sup>to</sup> place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations.

We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. But our purchases from Japan are declining ~~at a~~ steadily steadily mostly on items other than silk. Our exports average about two thirds of last year's average.

Part of the decline is due, of course, to ~~our~~ our reduction in purchases from all countries.

Japan's balance of trade balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

Purchases of Japanese goods by us are decreasing sharply while our exports to these countries are increasing.

States Dept. believes, <sup>RISSETOFF 28954</sup> more toward Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fear of war in the near future.

If Japan reports another incident like the "Panay" incident, French machinery is all ready to embargo Japanese exports into U.S. & freeze her dollar balances. This was done at the Paris order. It remains unknown outside of France.

We have just agreed to purchase 50 million more of rubber from China. The China has 472 million left (almost all in London) or about 100 million of rubber. Her dollar balance was about 100 million.

Emmett just talked to Sec. (Copy not available) comments by Harriet, L. M., Raymond to him. Harriet says if he were made premier he would quickly strengthen ties with U.S. S. R. & recover Czech. The France will at once come to her aid and at once cut through the Czech. He also said that if U.S.S.R. goes out of Czech she would cut through Roumanian resistance "like butter" and go through quickly. L. M. & Raymond against their wishes. Harriet doesn't think there is any chance now of his

Business Review

Reynolds believed the ~~sole~~ economic situation is a sharp drop in the form a national cabinet all elements. Blum claims he <sup>at this time</sup> Marchand has tried feebly to agree to support the franchise. The prospects of commerce are very strong.

I have heard nothing as to mission in England beyond my. So far as the Treasury is concerned to be there in case of another. In that event he would serve men between Eng. & U.S. under the nature of his mission. He was down at the time of the war asked him whether he with us in placing exchange Japanese operations in case of another Knatchbull incident around.

State Dept. in Kisseloff-23956 to debt offer & not a idea to that Congress don't want to begin business.

Kisseloff-23957

Net Bank  
recently put on  
has loan for in  
"Houses"

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/48.

D. F. X. C - F. G. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Delto File 65-1642

Kisseloff-23958



9/14/38 - Taylor tried to press the Secretary  
through (via to H. H. H. & S. S.)  
accept an offer from Hungary of red-  
den 2 million dollar debt to U.S.  
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was no reason to accept the offer  
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desire to press M. into an debt  
arrangement of that character etc. etc.  
didn't Taylor try to convince Sec.  
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9/19/38 U.S. Naval Captain Ingersoll with some  
other English went to 'commencing' anything  
Kisseloff-23959  
expected to payen by all on exchange of  
act solely as an agent of communication  
considered. Considered are not now and



in economic battles of against Japan. Some incident may develop which will make it more difficult of our cooperation. We are likely to get along only if we really had incident one such as another Panay incident.

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withhold

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1. About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to ~~go with~~ place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations.

We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. Our purchases from Japan are declining ~~slightly~~ steadily, mostly on items other than silk. Our exports average about two thirds of last year's average.

Part of the decline is due, of course, to our own reduction in purchases from all countries.

2. Japan's balance of our balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

3. Purchases of Japanese goods by an increasing sharply what our exports to these countries are increasing. Kisseloff-23961

Standard Oil Co. Patrol men toward Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fear of war in the near future.



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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM  
ESPIONAGE - R  
PERJURY

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Kisseloff-23965

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*Photostatic Copies of Documents*

*Qc 74 through Qc 131*

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